Dear NCCN,

On behalf of Janssen Biotech, Inc., I respectfully request the NCCN Guidelines® Ovarian Cancer Panel review the enclosed analysis of efficacy and safety outcomes from the OVA 301 study, a randomized, phase 3 study of trabectedin plus pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) compared with single-agent PLD in women with recurrent epithelial ovarian carcinoma, fallopian tube carcinoma, or primary peritoneal carcinoma following failure of first-line, platinum-based chemotherapy.1,2

Specific Changes:

- Update Guidelines to include YONDELIS® in combination with DOXIL® as an acceptable recurrence therapy for ovarian cancer.

FDA Clearance: The FDA has approved YONDELIS® (trabectedin) for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma who received a prior anthracycline-containing regimen.3 DOXIL®(doxorubicin HCl liposome injection) is approved for the treatment of patients with ovarian cancer whose disease has progressed or recurred after platinum-based chemotherapy.4

Rationale:

In addition to the existing meta-analyses and Phase 3 clinical study data included in the Guidelines (Version 1.2016) for pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, a phase 3, randomized, multicenter study (OVA 301) evaluated therapy with trabectedin plus PLD compared with single-agent PLD in women with recurrent epithelial ovarian carcinoma, fallopian tube carcinoma, or primary peritoneal carcinoma following failure of first-line, platinum-based chemotherapy regimen (N=672). Patients were randomized to receive PLD 30 mg/m2 intravenously [IV] followed by trabectedin 1.1 mg/m2 IV over 3 hours every 3 weeks; or PLD 50 mg/m2 IV every 4 weeks.1

Median progression-free survival (PFS), the primary endpoint, was significantly longer with trabectedin + PLD arm vs PLD as a single-agent (7.3 months vs 5.8 months; hazard ratio [HR]: 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.65 to 0.96; P=0.0190). For platinum-sensitive patients, median PFS was 9.2 months vs 7.5 months, respectively (HR: 0.73; 95% CI: 0.56 to 0.95; P=0.0170). Overall response rate (ORR) with trabectedin + PLD was significantly higher than with single-agent PLD in both the overall population (P=0.008) and in the platinum-sensitive subset (P=0.0042).1 At final analysis of overall survival (OS), median OS was 22.2 months with trabectedin + PLD vs 18.9 months with single-agent PLD (HR=0.86; 95% CI: 0.72 to 1.02; P=0.0835).2 Among patients with platinum-resistant disease, PFS, ORR, and OS were not statistically different between treatment groups.1,2 The most common (≥20%) grade 3/4 treatment-related adverse events (AEs) associated with trabectedin + PLD vs PLD alone included neutropenia (28.8%/33.9% vs 13.9%/8.5%), leukopenia (24.6%/8.4% vs 7.3%/2.4%) and ALT increase (28.5%/2.4% vs 0.3%/0%).1

A phase 3 trial of trabectedin in combination with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) as third-line therapy for ROC is currently ongoing.5 In addition, the following study publications are submitted with the YONDELIS® (trabectedin) and DOXIL® (doxorubicin HCl liposome injection) Full Prescribing Information:


Additional phase 3 study analyses and phase 2 study data have been published:


Sincerely,

Lisa Meadows Ambrose RPh, PharmD-c, BCOP
Therapeutic Manager, Oncology Medical Information
Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC


3YONDELIS® (trabectedin) [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Products, L.P.

4DOXIL® (doxorubicin HCl liposome injection) [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Products, L.P.


Enclosures:

DOXIL® (doxorubicin HCl liposome injection) [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Products, L.P.


YONDELIS® (trabectedin) [package insert]. Horsham, PA: Janssen Products, L.P.